THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1792. [No. 1559.]

NEWPORT: *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, January 26.

IN Committee of the whole, on the bill providing for the defence of the frontiers; Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

Question under consideration,

A motion to strike out the second section of the bill, which contemplates the raising of three additional regiments of infantry, and a squadron of light dragoons, amounting in all to three thousand and forty men, exclusive of commissioned officers.

In favour of the motion, and against the proposed augmentation of the military establishment, it was urged,

That the Indian war in which the United States are at present involved, was, in its origin, as unjustly undertaken as it has been unwisely and unsuccessfully conducted—that depredations had been committed by the whites, as well as by the Indians—and the whites were most probably the aggressors, as they frequently made encroachments on the Indian lands, whereas the Indians shewed no inclination to obtain possession of our territory, or even to make temporary invasions until urged to it by a sense of their wrongs: a proof of this unencroaching disposition on their part, plainly appeared in their conduct, after the victory they had lately obtained over our troops; for, when flushed with success, they might have swept the country before them, and penetrated as far as Pittsburgh, they contented themselves with the advantage they had gained over their invaders, and did not attempt to invade our territories in return, although there was no where at hand a sufficient force to check their career.

The mode of treating the Indians in general, was reprobated as unwise and impolitic; the Indians are with difficulty to be reduced by the sword, but may easily be gained by Justice and moderation: and altho' their cruelties are alledged as reasons for a different conduct and the sufferings of the white people pathetically deplored, these naratives, (it was said) are at best but ex-parte evidence—we hear nothing of the Indians; but if Cornplanter's speech were read it would set the matter in a very different point of view, and furnish a complete answer to all the charges of their accusers.

Peace (it was said) may be obtained from the Indian tribes, at much less expence, than would be necessary for the support of the war—to persevere in hostilities, would be wasting the public money to a very bad purpose indeed; for, supposing our arms to be crowned with victory, what are the advantages we may expect to reap from our success? we can alone gain possession of our lands—a possession that must long continue unproductive of the smallest benefit, as we already possess land sufficient—more in fact, than we will be able to cultivate for a whole century to come.

Instead of being ambitious to extend our boundaries, it would answer a much better national purpose, rather to check the roving disposition of the frontier settlers, and prevent them from too suddenly extending themselves to the western waters: if kept close together, and more nearly connected with the old settlements, they would be more useful to the community at large, and would not so frequently involve us in unnecessary and expensive wars with the Indians—but if permitted to rove at pleasure, they will keep the nation embroiled in a perpetual warfare, as long as the Indians have a single acre of ground to rest upon.

If the citizens of the United States were recalled within their proper boundaries, there they might, for years to come cultivate the soil in peace, neither invaded, nor invading. As the country progresses in population, and our limits are found too narrow, it will then be soon enough to contemplate a gradual extension of our frontiers—but, in the mean time, it is an idle profusion of blood and treasure, to carry war beyond our present line of forts: it is only exposing our arms to disgrace, betraying our own weakness, and lessening the public confidence in the general government, to send forth armies to be butchered in the forests, whilst we suffer the British to keep possession of posts within our territory.

As long as Britain is suffered to retain those posts we can never hope to succeed against the Indians—nor ought we to trace our late misfortune to any other source than that of her still holding them in her possession—were they in our hands, the Indians could not carry on their operations against us with the same degree of vigour, as they now do: for it is from those forts that they obtain their supplies of arms and ammunition, with which they can be, at all times, plentifully furnished, as long as things continue on their present footing.

Until those posts are in our possession, it will be vain to send our armies into the wilderness; a body of five thousand men, sent out against the Indians, under the present circumstances, would be as effectually defeated as the smaller ones have already been: In those wilds, our troops have no friend at hand, to furnish them with supplies, or to give them intelligence of the approach and operations of the enemy; whereas the Indians, receiving both aid and information from their friendly neighbours, can pre-concert their plans, and chuse, according to their own convenience, the place and the hour of attack as they did before.

It was here observed by an honorable gentleman on the other side of the question, that we ought undoubtedly to get possession of those posts; and that we might have long since obtained it, if we had only laid a seasonable embargo on all the British shipping in our ports; though he doubted, whether it would at present be worth while to take such a step, as the English have lost so great a portion of our carrying trade, in consequence of the additional tonnage laid on their vessels.

In favour of the motion, it was further urged, that supposing even the war to have been originally undertaken with justice on our side—supposing also that the national honour and interest called for a continuance of hostilities; yet, as it was by no means either necessary or prudent to invade the Indian territory—as this had been attempted in two successive campaigns, and the event had, in both instances, been such, as to afford no very flattering prospect from a third expedition of the same kind; it was thought much more adviseable to content ourselves with defending the frontiers; and this might be done, without making so great an augmentation of the military establishment.

The only use of the regular troops on the frontier, is to garrison the forts, and to have a standing force in the neighbourhood, to form a station, to which the militia may resort either for protection or supplies; but, as to active service, the frontier militia and rangers were pronounced to be by far preferable to the regular troops, as being more expert woodsmen, and better habituated to the Indian mode of fighting. To defend the forts, a small number of regulars would be sufficient—the present establishment of two regiments, would, if compleated, be amply adequate to the purpose, and, when assisted by such forces as might at all times be collected on the frontiers, would be able to repell every inroad of the enemy.

Experience has proved, that the sudden and desultory attacks of the frontier militia and rangers, are ever attended with better success, than the methodical operations of a regular force; the former are better calculated for expedition and surprise making unexpected sallies, scouring the country in small bodies, harrassing the Indians, and intercepting their straggling parties, by whom their motions are unobserved; whereas a body of regulars take the field, encumbered with baggage and heavy artillery, the unavoidable slowness of their movements, affords the enemy an opportunity of watching all their operations, collecting their whole force and skulking in the woods around them, till they can seize the favourable moment to strike a sudden blow, which they generally do with success, but which they could never attempt, if exposed every hour to the unforeseen attacks of our woodsmen, who would keep their attention constantly engaged in all quarters, and thus prevent them from uniting in large bodies.

It was further observed by some gentlemen, who even admitted the propriety of invading the Indian territory, that to effect this with success, it was by no means necessary to make such an encrease in the military establishment, as that compleated in the bill; the miscarriage of the former expeditions could not (they said) be alledged as a sufficient reason: for it is well known, that the former establishment was far from being complete; the regulars, intended for the service of the last campaign, were to have been above two thousand two hundred; the President was besides empowered to raise two thousand five hundred levies, in addition to the regulars; and these would together have constituted an army of about four thousand seven hundred men: had such a body been employed, we might reasonably have expected much better success against the Indians, whose numbers were so far inferior, the Wabash tribes not amounting to above eleven or twelve hundred warriors, who never could keep the field for any length of time, but must be soon obliged to disperse, without venturing an attack upon an army of such superior strength.

Instead of this, our army consisted of about twelve hundred men, and of these not above four or five hundred were regular troops: besides, had even this force been sufficient, if employed in season, the delays that had taken place in the execution of the plan, would alone have been sufficient to defeat the intended purpose. During the winter, the law was passed for raising the additional troops to carry on the war with greater vigor; the whole summer was spent in the business, and the few men that we did enlist, were not raised till late in the fall; collected at length at the head of the Ohio, they shamefully loitered away their time, till they finally erected a monument to our eternal disgrace and infamy.

Whatever troops are to be employed, ought to be raised with diligence and dispatch, if we wish to avoid a similar miscarriage in our next attempt: the army ought not to enter the Indian country, till their whole force is complete; difficulties however and delay, equal to those of last year, may be again expected in enlisting the men, and we will have the officers in pay a considerable time, without any soldiers; perhaps the former pay of the troops was too low; and proper effective men were unwilling to accept of it; if so, let it be raised; let the men be well cloathed and fed; and they will more readily engage in the service; probably also the term of three years was an objection with many, who would otherwise have joined our standard: if enlisted only for six months, the ranks will be sooner filled; and this ought to have considerable weight with those who advocate the augmentation of the military establishment, as they cannot but know, that if we set about enlisting the number of men contemplated in the bill, and in the manner there prescribed, they cannot be raised time enough to render any service in the next campaign.

The information contained in the report on the table, was not, it was said, to be implicitly relied on:—that report was made by a man, who had not personally visited the frontier: others, who had been on the spot, were of opinion, that if 2000 levies had been raised last year, they would have been sufficient not only for the defence of the frontier, but even for any offensive operations, that might have been thought necessary—such troops, collected in the vicinity are more competent to the undertaking, than the troops now in contemplation: no complaint had been made of their conduct: whenever they were tried, they behaved as well as the regulars, and in the action under Gen. St. Clair, they gave equal proofs of their value.

It was farther urged, that the frontier militia are not only equal, but infinitely superior to any regular troops whatever for the defence of the borders, and that they are in fact, the only force that can be effectually employed in expeditions against the hostile Indians, whose mode of fighting is familiar to them, and does not strike them with that degree of terror, with which it inspires those men who enlist on the regular establishment: these latter being collected in the heart of populous cities, where the face of an Indian is seldom seen, hardly know whether the Indian and his horse are not the same animal: and when they approach the enemy, at the very first shout, even before he is in view they are terrified at the idea of savage barbarity, which they have ever been taught to reflect on with horrors and being incapable of resistance, they commit their safety to flight. To prove the superiority of the militia, gentlemen need only contrast the dispatch and success of the expedition conducted by General Scott, with the delays, disgrace and mortification which attended that under general St. Clair, and consider the difference of the expence on those two occasions.

The expence of such an army as the bill contemplates is an object well worthy of serious consideration, especially at the present moment, when there is scarcely a dollar in the treasury. Gentlemen would also do well to advert the progress of this business, and consider where they were likely to stop, if they went on at the present rate;——at first, only a single regiment had been raised, and the expence was about 100,000 dollars; a second was afterwards added, which swelled the expence to about 300,000 dollars; and now a standing force of 5168 men is contemplated, at an annual expence of above a million and a quarter. Can this be justified in the present state of our finances, when it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury, having been requested by the members from a particular state, to build a light-house on a part of their coast, declined the undertaking, and alledged the want of funds, as the reason.

Our resources however might be made to answer for the support of such a force as that, which was intended for the service of the preceding year, and there would be little complaint or dissatisfaction among the people: very few murmurings were heard against the former establishment; but such a one as is now contemplated, will be thought extravagant, will breed discontent among the citizens of the United States, and perhaps afford our neighbours in Canada an opportunity to take advantage of our divided situation, and involve us in a war more dangerous than the former which seperated us from Great-Britain.

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Our resources however might be made to answer for the support of such a force as that, which was intended for the service of the preceding year, and there would be little complaint or dissatisfaction among the people: very few murmurings were heard against the former establishment; but such a one as is now contemplated, will be thought extravagant, will breed discontent among the citizens of the United States, and perhaps afford our neighbours in Canada an opportunity to take advantage of our divided situation, and involve us in a war more dangerous than the former which seperated us from Great-Britain.

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objects contemplated in raising those additional troops is not so much to punish and coerce the Indians, as to have a standing regular force equal to what the British have on this continent. This is said to amount to about six thousand men, including those in Canada: but it is to be remarked, that the British nation has not above one thousand men within the limits of the United States; and yet with this handful of troops, they not only keep the Indians in awe, but even in opposition to the wishes of the United States, retain possession of those posts, which should have been ceded to us pursuant to the terms of the treaty:—why then is it necessary for the purpose of establishing posts and garrisoning them, to encrease the standing force to so large a number as that contemplated in the clause under consideration?—During our late arduous struggle for liberty, when we had to cope with the most powerful nation under heaven, the commander in chief had never at any one time above ten thousand men, under his own immediate command; and if with so small a force, we were able to effect so glorious a revolution, there can be no necessity of going such lengths at present, for the sake of establishing a military character—it is strange policy indeed, to raise five or six thousand men, to oppose a handful of Indian banditti, whose utmost amount does not, from the documents on the table, appear to exceed twelve hundred.

We are preparing to squander away money by millions: and no one, except those who are in the secrete of the cabinet, knows for what reason the war has been thus carried on for three years: but what funds are to defray the encreased expence of maintaining such force as is now contemplated?—The excise is both unpopular and unproductive:—the impost duties have been raised as high as is consistant with prudence:—to increase them would be but to open a door for smuggling, and thus diminish their productiveness: and if those sources of revenue fail, if our finances be thus exhausted in unnecessary wars we will be unable to satisfy the public creditors, unless recourse be had to new taxes, the consequences of which may, with just reason, be deplored; whereas, if we but keep our expences within bounds, if we nurse our finances, we will be respectable among the nations of the earth, nor will any nation dare to insult us, or be able to do it with impunity.

During the course of these observations, an honorable gentleman asked, whether this was a day set apart for rhetorical flourishes, as the galleries were open, and he saw the short hand writers stationed at their different posts?

At an early stage of the debate, an honorable gentleman had suggested, instead of passing a law for raising at all events the additional regiments, which, for his part, he did not think necessary, the house (if they finally determined the present establishment to be sufficient) would perhaps do better to appropriate a certain sum of money, to enable the executive to call in such additional aid, as circumstances may require.

To this it was objected, that it is the duty of the representatives of the people in all appropriations of the public money, to make them for certain specific purposes;—to act otherwise on the present occasion, would be setting a precedent, that might, in its consequences, prove highly injurious; for, although the greatest confidence may safely be reposed in the virtue and integrity of him who now fills the presidential chair, it is impossible to foresee what use may hereafter be made of the precedent by his successors, or how far it may be carried.

[*The arguments in favour of the proposed augmentation of the military establishment, will be in our next*]

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

HOTCHPOTCHIENSIS, No. VIII.

TO all persons to whom these presents shall *fit*, greeting, Know Ye, that in the following sentiments *Honest Hotchpotch* has placed a saddle on his own back, and invites *Ye* to up and ride, perhaps by scrambling sharp, and providing ourselves with *suitable stores* for the journey, we may escape the borders of the reflections therein contained, and in GOD's good time, arrive at that Haven of Eternal Rest where our Reputations, *in every sense* of the word, will be clear of all aspersion.

P R I D E.

THERE is no passion which steals into the heart of man more imperceptibly; and covers itself under more disguise than Pride. That sentence in Holy Writ, *Pride was not made for man*, is worthy of our particular notice. There is not indeed a single view of human nature under its present condition, which is not sufficient to extinguish in us all the secret seeds of pride; and on the contrary, to sink the soul into the lowest state of humility. Pride was not made for man as he is, first, a sinful; second, an ignorant; third, a miserable being. There is nothing in his understanding, in his will, or in his present condition, that can tempt any considerate creature to pride or vanity. These *three* very reasons why he should not be proud, are notwithstanding the reasons why he is so. Were not he a *sinful* creature, he would not be subject to a passion, which rises from the depravity of his nature; were he not an *ignorant* creature, he would see that he has nothing to be proud of; and were not the whole species *miserable*, he would not have those wretched objects of compassion before his eyes, which are the occasions of this passion, and which make one man value himself more than another. A wise man will be contented that his glory be deferred till such time as he shall be truly glorified, when his understanding shall be cleared, his will rectified and his happiness assured, or in other words, when he shall be neither *sinful*, nor *ignorant*, nor *miserable*. If there be any thing which makes human nature appear ridiculous to beings of superior faculties it must be pride. They know so well the vanity of those *imaginary perfections*, that swell the heart of man, and of these little supernumerary advantages, whether in birth, fortune, or title, which one man enjoys above another, that it must certainly very much astonish, if it does not very much divert them, when they see a mortal puffed up, and valuing himself above his neighbours on any of these accounts, at the same time he is obnoxious to all the common calamities of the species.

The LIFE, CONFESSION, and LAST DYING WORDS of

Captain William Cunningham,

formerly the British Provost Martial, in the City of New-York, who was executed in London, the tenth of August, 1791—taken from his own mouth by the Ordinary of Newgate.

I WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM was born in Dublin barracks, in the year 1738. My father was trumpeter to the Blue Dragoons, and at the age of eight years I was placed with an officer as his servant, in which station I was continued until I was sixteen, and being a great proficient in horsemanship, was taken as an assistant to the riddding master of the troop, and in the year 1761 was made sergeant of dragoons, but the peace coming the year following, I was disbanded. Being bred to no profession, I took up with a woman who kept a gin shop in a blind alley near the Coal Quay; but the house being searched for stolen goods, and my doxy taken to Newgate, I thought it most prudent to decamp; accordingly set off for the North, and arrived at Drogheda, where, in a few months after, I married the daughter of an exciseman, by whom I had three sons.

About the year 1772, we removed to Newry, where I commenced the profession of a scowbanker, which is that of enticing mechanics and country people to ship themselves for America, on promise of great advantage, and then artfully getting an indenture upon them—in consequence of which, on their arrival in America, they are sold or obliged to serve a term of years for their passage. I embarked at Newry in the ship Needham for New-York, and arrived at that port the fourth of August, 1774, with some indented servants I had kidnaped in Ireland, but were liberated in New York, on account of the bad usage they received from me during the passage.

In that city I used the profession of breaking horses, and teaching ladies and gentlemen to ride; but rendering myself obnexious to the citizens in their infant struggles for freedom, I was obliged to fly on board the Asia man of war, and from thence to Boston, where by my known opposition to the measures pursued by the Americans in support of their rights, was the first thing that noticed me to General Gage, and when the war commenced, I was appointed Provost Marshal to the Royal Army, which placed me in a situation to wreak my vengeance on the Americans. I shudder to think of the murders I have been accessary to, both with and without orders from government, especially while in New-York, during which time there were more than two thousand prisoners starved in the different churches by stopping their rations, which I sold.

There were also two hundred and seventy five American prisoners and obnoxious persons executed, out of all which number there were only about one dozen public executions, which chiefly consisted of British and Hessian deserters. The mode for private execution was thus conducted; a guard was dispatched from the provost, about half after twelve at night, to Barrack-street, and the neighbourhood of the Upper Barracks, to order the people to shut their window shutters and put out their lights, forbidding them at the same time, not to presume to look out of their windows or doors, on pain of death; after which the unfortunate prisoners were conducted, gagged, just behind the Upper Barracks, and hung without ceremony, and there buried by the black pioneer of the provost.

At the end of the war I returned to England with the army, and settled in Wales, as being a cheaper place of living than in any of the populous cities, but being at length persuaded to go to London, I entered so warmly into the dissipations of the capital, that I soon found my circumstances much embarrassed. To relieve which I mortgaged my half-pay to an army agent, but that being soon expended, I forged a draft for three hundred pounds sterling on the board of ordnance, but being detected in presenting it for acceptance, I was apprehended, tried and convicted, and for that offence am here to suffer an ignominious Death.

I beg the prayers of all good Christians, and also the pardon and forginess of God for the many horrid murders I have been accessary to.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

Thy chast'ning warth, oh Lord restrain,
Though I deserve it all,
Nor let at once on me the storm
Of thy displeasure fall:
In every wretched path of me,
Thy arrows deep remain,
Thy heavy hand's afflicting weight
I can no more restrain.
My heart's oppress, my strength decay'd,
My eyes depriv'd of light;
Friends, neighbours, strangers, gaze aloof
At such a dismal sight.

Advices by the British Packet Duke of Cumberland, *Capt.* Deake, *arrived at New York from Falmouth.*

PARIS, November 10.

IN the letters which the emigrated officers at Mons, wrote to the soldiers of their regiments, and which the latter presented to the Municipality of Landresy, it was said that all the engagements entered into by M. D'ARTOIS, were done in the King's name. The King, informed of the contents of those letters, has, this morning, disowned his knowledge and consent to them, by the following letter to the Assembly:

"GENTLEMEN,

"I LEARN, that a number of officers emigrated to several different countries, who have by circular letters, invited the soldiers of the regiments to which they severally belonged, to quit the kingdom, and to go and join them. In order to engage them thereto, rewards and promotions were promised them, in virtue of full powers, directly or indirectly proceeding from me; I think I am in duty bound, formally, to contradict such a false assertion, and on this occasion to repeat, what I have before declared, that in going out, or when I left Paris, I had no other intention but to go to Mont Medi, and from thence to make myself the observations to the Assembly, which I deemed necessary on the difficulties which the execution of the laws, and the administration of the kingdom demand. I positively declare, that any person who would pretend to be the possessor of such orders and powers as proceeding from me, would impose on you in the most culpable manner.

(Signed) LOUIS."

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMELY,

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

The Assembly was informed, that M. LIQUIESKI, appointed to negociate with the Dey of ALGIERS, had executed his mission with the greatest success. The Dey received him with distinguished marks of favour, made him sit by his side, and that he might feel the full value of an honor never conferred upon any Envoy before, desired him to write to the King that he had received his Envoy like a friend. He expressed his concern for the troubles that agitated France, hoped they were nearly at an end—and assured M. LIQUIESKI, that he should think no sacrifice too much to prove his attachment to the French nation, and the King, to whom he also sent a present of three horses.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30.

The consideration of some financial matters were adjourned, that the Assembly might listen to a Deputation from the General Assembly of ST. DOMINGO. The picture they draw of the revolt of the negroes and the state of the Colony, accords with the particulars given in the papers, but they mentioned some circumstances uncommonly horrible.——The standard borne by the insurgents was a white child impaled upon a pike, a piece of barbarity worthy of such savages;—but what can palliate the infamous behaviour of the Spaniards, who gave up the poor wretches that had taken refuge among them for three Joannes each, that they might be unmercifully massacred by the blacks. The orator of the Deputation spoke of their slavery as much milder than the despotism they suffered in Africa—estimated the mischief at six hundred millions of livres and attributes it all to the societies favourable to the emancipation of the negroes. He denied that the Colony had ever had an intention of giving themselves to England. Though Messrs. FAUCHET and BEZIRE considered the speech as an outrage upon philosophy and a scandalous libel—the printing of it was decreed by a great majority of the Assembly.

LONDON, Dec. 1—10.

The Landgrave of Hesse, we are told, has agreed to furnish the fugitive Princes with 10,000 men. His Highness has long been considered as a great jobber, and in some countries men are considered as no better than cattle.

Mr. Hamilton, the Treasurer to the American Congress, paid, about the 25th of October, a million of dollars to the French Minister, as a loan to the Government of St. Domingo. In proof of the increasing wealth of the States, this money was paid within twenty-four hours after it was demanded.

On Monday the Leopard, of 50 guns, Capt. Blanket, arrived at St. Helen's from Madras, charged with dispatches from Earl CORNWALLIS. They inform, that he defeated TIPPO on the heights, about 5 miles from the Cavery river, on the 13th May, in a general action. TIPPO sustained great loss, and retreated to Seringapatam. Earl CONWALLIS returned to Bangalore, without being harrassed in his march; was very much assisted by the Mahratta horse. Army in very high spirits to a man.

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[☞ In the London papers received by the Pocket, arrived at New-York, are great numbers of accounts of a DEFEAT of the Asiatick Sultan TIPPO SAIB; and a RETREAT of Lord CORNWALLIS, and Gen. ABERCROMBIE, after that defeat.

By the British accounts, it appears, that the action was fought 15th May, near Seringapatam, the capture of which was a great object of the war. After a severe engagement, in which great numbers fell, TIPPO retreated over the Cavery river, and posted himself within the walls of Seringapatam: But the rainy season commencing, which rendered it impossible for an army to keep the field, Lord CORNWALLIS was not enabled to take advantage of his success; but was obliged immediately to commence a retreat in the rout

objects contemplated in raising those additional troops is not so much to punish and coerce the Indians, as to have a standing regular force equal to what the British have on this continent. This is said to amount to about six thousand men, including those in Canada: but it is to be remarked, that the British nation has not above one thousand men within the limits of the United States; and yet with this handful of troops, they not only keep the Indians in awe, but even in opposition to the wishes of the United States, retain possession of those posts, which should have been ceded to us pursuant to the terms of the treaty:—why then is it necessary for the purpose of establishing posts and garrisoning them, to encrease the standing force to so large a number as that contemplated in the clause under consideration?—During our late arduous struggle for liberty, when we had to cope with the most powerful nation under heaven, the commander in chief had never at any one time above ten thousand men, under his own immediete command; and if with so small a force, we were able to effect so glorious a revolution, there can be no necessity of going such lengths at present, for the sake of establishing a military character—it is strange policy indeed, to raise five or six thousand men, to oppose a handful of Indian banditti, whose utmost amount does not, from the documents on the table, appear to exceed twelve hundred.

We are preparing to squander away money by millions: and no one, except those who are in the secrets of the cabinet, knows for what reason the war has been thus carried on for three years: but what funds are to defray the encreased expence of maintaining such force as is now contemplated?—The excise is both unpopular and unproductive:—the impost duties have been raised as high as is consistant with prudence:—to increase them would be but to open a door for smuggling, and thus diminish their productiveness: and if those sources of revenue fail, if our finances be thus exhausted in unnecessary wars we will be unable to saitsfy the public creditors, unless recourse be had to new taxes, the consequences of which may, with just reason, be deplored; whereas, if we but keep our expences within bounds, if we nurse our finances, we will be respectable among the nations of the earth, nor will any nation dare to insult us, or be able to do it with impunity.

During the course of these observations, an honorable gentleman asked, whether this was a day set apart for rhetorical flourishes, as the galleries were open, and he saw the short hand writers stationed at their different posts?

At an early stage of the debate, an honorable gentleman had suggested, instead of passing a law for raising at all events the additional regiments, which, for his part, he did not think necessary, the house (if they finally determined the present establishment to be sufficient) would perhaps do better to appropriate a certain sum of money, to enable the executive to call in such additional aid, as circumstances may require.

To this it was objected, that it is the duty of the representatives of the people in all appropriations of the public money, to make them for certain specific purposes;—to act otherwise on the present occasion, would be setting a precedent, that might, in its consequences, prove highly injurious; for, although the greatest confidence may safely be reposed in the virtue and integrity of him who now fills the presidential chair, it is impossible to foresee what use may hereafter be made of the precedent by his successors, or how far it may be carried.

[*The arguments in favour of the proposed augmentation of the military establishment, will be in our next.*]

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

HOTCHPOTCHIENSIS, No. VIII.

TO all persons to whom these presents shall *fit*, greeting, Know Ye, that in the following sentiments *Honest Hotchpotch* has placed a saddle on his own back, and invites *Ye* to up and ride, perhaps by scrambling sharp, and providing ourselves with *suitable stores* for the journey, *we* may escape the borders of the reflections therein contained, and in GOD's good time, arrive at that Haven of Eternal Rest where our Reputations, *in every sense* of the word, will be clear of all aspersion.

P R I D E.

THERE is no passion which steals into the heart of man more imperceptibly; and covers itself under more disguise than Pride. That sentence in Holy Writ, *Pride was not made for man*, is worthy of our particular notice. There is not indeed a single view of human nature under its present condition, which is not sufficient to extinguish in us all the secret seeds of pride; and on the contrary, to sink the soul into the lowest state of humility. Pride was not made for man as he is, first, a sinful; second, an ignorant; third, a miserable being. There is nothing in his understanding, in his will, or in his present condition, that can tempt any considerate creature to pride or vanity. These *three* very reasons why he should not be proud, are notwithstanding the reasons why he is so. Were not he a *sinful* creature, he would not be subject to a passion, which rises from the depravity of his nature; were he not an *ignorant* creature, he would see that he has nothing to be proud of; and were not the whole species *miserable*, he would not have those wretched objects of compassion before his eyes, which are the occasions of this passion, and which make one man value himself more than another. A wise man will be contented that his glory be deferred till such time as he shall be truly glorified, when his understanding shall be cleared, his will rectified and his happiness assured, or in other words, when he shall be neither *sinful*, nor *ignorant*, nor *miserable*. If there be any thing which makes human nature appear ridiculous to beings of superior faculties it must be pride. They know so well the vanity of those *imaginary perfections*, that swell the heart of man, and of these little supernumerary advantages, whether in birth, fortune, or title, which one man enjoys above another, that it must certainly very much astonish, if it does not very much divert them, when they see a mortal puffed up, and valuinghimself above his neighbours on any of these accounts, at the same time he is obnoxious to all the common calamities of the species.

The LIFE, CONFESSION, and LAST DYING WORDS of

Captain William Cunningham,

formerly the British Provost Martial, in the City of New-York, who was executed in London, the tenth of August, 1791—taken from his own mouth by the Ordinary of Newgate.

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which he advanced; leaving behind him the greater part of his artillery, &c. which from the mortality which pervaded the cattle and the horſes of the army, could not be brought off. Thus far the Engliſh account of the action, and the retreat—which bears ſtrong marks of thoſe publiſhed in England of the defeat of Gen. Greene, by Lord Cornwallis, at Guilford Court-Houſe, and the retreat his Lordſhip was neceſſitated to make the next day or two after.

TIPPO, in an account ſent to M. DE COSSIGNY, the Governor of the Iſle of France mentions the above as a mere ſlight ſkirmiſh—unworthy of detail except from the ſignal advantages to him, with which it was accompanied—His object, he ſays, was to croſs the river and to keep Lord Cornwallis "trotting after him," until his army and cattle ſhould be ſo reduced by ſickneſs and fatigue as to become an eaſy prey. He accordingly poſted a number of regiments to cover the paſſage of his army acroſs the river; which ſo valiantly ſuſtained the attacks of Lord CORNWALLIS's army that TIPPO croſſed in ſafety, an army of 70,000 foot and horſe, 60 pieces of cannon, his camp equipage and followers. The covering party ſeeing the object for which they were apponted, happily accompliſhed, retired, and followed themſelves in the ſame order. TIPPO ſtates his loſs at 375—and the next day, he ſays, his army, perfectly refreſhed, animated by the glorious atchievement of the day before, formed and prepared for a regular attack; but no attempt was made by the enemy, and in three days he learned that they were in the utmoſt diſtreſs. Their loſs had been greater than his in the ſkirmiſh on the heights—Five ſixths of their bullocks had died, or were rendered uſeleſs—and his men having been employed in carrying ſhot inſtead of rice, were deſtitute of every neceſſary of life.

TIPPO lamenting having croſſed the river, inſtantly recroſſed it, in order to cut off General ABERCROMBIE and prevent a junction between Earl CORNWALLIS and the Mahrattas; and but for the heavy ſhowers which fell on the 22d and 23d of May, would, he ſays, have executed a project, that would have enabled him to ſtarve the whole Britiſh army into a ſecond CORNWALLISADE. Thus far TIPPO SAIB's account of the event.

General ABERCROMBIE's retreat is thus narrated—It is ſaid, in the Britiſh papers to have been written by an artillery officer, under that General, and dated from Cannanore, the 10th June.

It ſtates, that the General mounted the Gnaut with proviſions for ſix months, and with ſtores and ammunition of all kinds for the ſiege of Seringapatam. The fatigue was exceſſive: They took poſſeſſion of the fort of Periapitam without obſtacle, and found the adjacent country a perfect garden. On the 23d of May they were ſurpriſed by a body of the enemy's horſe, who ſwept along the front of their line, and carried off a large number of their draught bullocks. Of the approach of this body of horſe they had no notice whatever for they had neither piquets nor advance guards.

The General iſſued an order, that they ſhould prepare for a movement at eight o'clock in the evening, and that they ſhould yoke in the remaining bullocks, with as much of the proviſions as they could carry, and this ſhould be done with the moſt poſſible ſilence. At 8 o'clock a verbal order was given to retreat by the ſame route they advanced; and ſuch was their ſituation, that they were under the neceſſity of leaving behind them 500,000 muſket ball cartridges, 500 barrels gun-powder, 2000 cannon balls, 6 tumbrils of proviſions, and a great part of their camp equipage, beſides ſeveral guns. Not one officer out of fifty was able to bring away a change of linen, and the General himſelf left behind him every article, even to his marquee equipage, and the key of the cypher, the military cheſt containing three lack of rupees, and what is ſtill more calamitous, and even ſhocking, the ſick were abandoned to their fate, and unable to keep up with the march, were left to the mercy of that enemy, whom it is the faſhion to paint as a tyrant.

Their march was dreadful; for they had to deſcend the ſteep Gnaut under inceſſant rains, and without the means of making fires, for the powder in the pouches was ſo wet, that it would not take fire, and they were obliged therefore to eat their rice raw. On their arrival at their cantonements, the number of ſick was incredible. Of the firſt company of artillery, but two were returned fit for duty; of the ſecond, there were four—and the reſt in the ſame proportion.—There were more than 1700 European troops on the ſick liſt, and every one of them, almoſt ſick and well, ſtript of his neceſſaries, and without the means of procuring a ſupply.

Tippo Saib unites to the vigour of maſculine health and courage, a genius for warlike manœuvres, rarely to be met with—He is the General Greene of Aſia—Lord Cornwallis is brave and enterpriſing, but like another brave General in America, is *unlucky*.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 9.

We were lately amuſed with a publication, which appeared in the Baltimore papers of the 20th ult. addreſſed "to all farmers, millers and owners of veſſels in America," under the ſignature of "A friend to America," aſſerting, that "a contract had been paſſed at Cape-François, the 6th of December, for the ſupply of thirty thouſand barrels of ſuperfine flour, and fifteen thouſand fine ditto, between the Adminiſtration officers and Mr. Mombrais Geraud, at ten dollars for ſuperfine, and nine dollars for fine, &c."—In conſequence of the above mentioned publication, an eminent merchant of this city, who is connected in buſineſs with Mr. Geraud, having been waited on for the purpoſe of obtaining authentic information on the ſubject, he declared that "no ſuch contract had taken place."—Other mercantile houſes, largely concerned in commerce with the Cape, have received letters from thence of different dates, between the 6th and 12th of December, which give no account of the pretended contract—ſo that it appears that the Printers of the Baltimore papers have been impoſed on by ſome perſon, who regardleſs of truth, wiſhed to promote his own, intereſt at the expence of others, or wantonly to do miſchief.

NEWPORT, February 25.

The Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State are to meet at Providence on Monday next.

We learn that the Senate of the United States have NON CONCURRED the Bill ſent up from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, for augmenting the Troops on the Military Eſtabliſhment of the United States.

At an annual Meeting of the Abolition Society in Providence, David Howell was choſen Preſident, John Dorrance, Vice-Preſident, Moſes Brown, Treaſurer, and Thomas Arnold, Secretary.——David Howell, Thomas Arnold, Daniel Lyman, Lyndon Arnold, Samuel Sampſon, and James Burril, jun. were choſen Counſellors.——Caleb Aldrich, Richard Jackſon, jun. William Almy, John Mawney, Eliſha Olney, Oziel Wilkinſon, and James Burril, jun. Standing Committee.——Moſes Brown, John P. Jones, and Edward Thurber, were appointed a Committee to viſit the School of the Blacks in that Town and to endeavour to encourage them in Virtue and Morality.

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CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, February 25.

ENTERED,	*from*
Brig Peggy, Henſhaw,	New-York
Ship Hamilton, Rodman,	Iſle of May
CLEARED,	*for*
Schooner Hannah, Sheffield,	Wilmington
Sloop Polly, Heath,	New-York
—— Hannah, Beebe,	Charleſton
—— Nancy, Allen,	Ditto
Brig Betſy, Cozaens,	Weſt-Indies
—— Mary, Coffin,	Boſton
—— Betſy, Field,	Surinam

TO BE LET,
And entered on the 25th of March next,
Between Fifty and Sixty Acres
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ADAM SIMMONS, }
BENJAMIN POPE } Adminiſtrators.
Little Compton, February 16, 1792.

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JAMAICA Spirits, Weſt-India and New England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,	Bohea Tea,
Brandy, Geneva, by the Pipe or Barrel,	Coffee,
Brown Sugar, per Hogſhead,	Chocolate,
Molaſſes, per Ditto,	Pepper,
Geneva, in Caſes,	Allpice,
Philadelphia Porter,	Ginger,
Pork, per Barrel,	Flour,
Beef, per Ditto, firſt Quality,	Rice,
Hard Soap, by the Box,	Raiſins,
1ſt, 2d and 3d Qualities of Carolina Indigo,	Redwood,
Writing, Wraping and Letter Paper,	Logwood,
Dry white Lead in Caſks,	Fuſtick,
Ditto ground in Oil in ½ and ¼ Cags,	Copperas,
London Pewter,	Allum,
7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Window Glaſs,	Brimſtone,
Bar-Iron and Nail Rods,	Albany Peaſe
German Steel,	White Beans,
Iron Ware by the Ton or otherwiſe,	Powder per Caſk,
Brais Kettles,	Shot and Bar Lead,
Spaniſh Brown	&c. &c. &c.

With a good Aſſortment of DRY GOODS and CUTLERY, all of which will be ſold at the loweſt Rates for Caſh and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

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NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST,
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ALL Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are againſ requeſted to make immediate Payment, to either of the Subſcribers. JOHN EARL,
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WILLIAM DAVIS,
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Newport, November 9, 1791.

which he advanced; leaving behind him the greater part of his artillery, &c. which from the mortality which pervaded the cattle and the horſes of the army, could not be brought off. Thus far the Engliſh account of the action, and the retreat—which bears ſtrong marks of thoſe publiſhed in England of the defea of Gen. Greene, by Lord Cornwallis, at Guilford Court-Houſe, and the retreat his Lordſhip was neceſſitated to make the next day or two after.

TIPPO, in an account ſent to M. DE COSSIGNY, the Governor of the Iſle of France mentions the above as a mere ſlight ſkirmiſh—unworthy of detail except from the ſignal advantages to him, with which it was accompanied—His object, he ſays, was to croſs the river and to keep Lord Cornwallis "trotting after him," until his army and cattle ſhould be ſo reduced by ſickneſs and fatigue as to become an eaſy prey. He accordingly poſted a number of regiments to cover the paſſage of his army acroſs the river; which ſo valiantly ſuſtained the attacks of Lord CORNWALLIS's army that TIPPO croſſed in ſafety, an army of 70,000 foot and horſe, 60 pieces of cannon, his camp equipage and followers. The covering party ſeeing the object for which they were apponted, happily accompliſhed, retired, and followed themſelves in the ſame order. TIPPO ſtates his loſs at 375—and the next day, he ſays, his army, perfectly refreſhed, animated by the glorious atchievement of the day before, formed and prepared for a regular attack; but no attempt was made by the enemy, and in three days he learned that they were in the utmoſt diſtreſs. Their loſs had been greater than his in the ſkirmiſh on the heights—Five-ſixths of their bullocks had died, or were rendered uſeleſs—and his men having been employed in carrying ſhot inſtead of rice, were deſtitute of every neceſſary of life.

TIPPO lamenting having croſſed the river, inſtantly recroſſed it, in order to cut off General ABERCROMBIE and prevent a junction between Earl CORNWALLIS and the Mahrattas; and but for the heavy ſhowers which fell on the 22d and 23d of May, would, he ſays, have executed a project, that would have enabled him to ſtarve the whole Britiſh army into a ſecond CORNWALLISADE. Thus far TIPPO SAIB's account of the event.

General ABERCROMBIE's retreat is thus narrated—It is ſaid, in the Britiſh papers to have been written by an artillery officer, under that General, and dated from Cannanore, the 10th June.

It ſtates, that the General mounted the Gnaut with proviſions for ſix months, and with ſtores and ammunition of all kinds for the ſiege of Seringapatam. The fatigue was exceſſive: They took poſſeſſion of the fort of Periapitam without obſtacle, and found the adjacent country a perfect garden. On the 23d of May they were ſurpriſed by a body of the enemy's horſe, who ſwept along the front of their line, and carried off a large number of their draught bullocks. Of the approach of this body of horſe they had no notice whatever for they had neither piquets nor advance guards.

The General iſſued an order, that they ſhould prepare for a movement at eight o'clock in the evening, and that they ſhould yoke in the remaning bullocks, with as much of the proviſions as they could carry, and this ſhould be done with the moſt poſſible ſilence. At 8 o'clock a verbal order was given to retreat by the ſame route they advanced; and ſuch was their ſituation, that they were under the neceſſity of leaving behind them 500,000 muſket ball cartridges, 500 barrels gun-powder, 2000 cannon balls, 6 tumbrils of proviſions, and a great part of their camp equipage, beſides ſeveral guns. Not one officer out of fifty was able to bring away a change of linen, and the General himſelf left behind him every article, even to his marquee equipage, and the key of the cypher, the military cheſt containing three lack of rupees, and what is ſtill more calamitous, and even ſhocking, the ſick were abandoned to their fate, and unable to keep up with the march, were left to the mercy of that enemy, whom it is the faſhion to paint as a tyrant.

Their march was dreadful; for they had to deſcend the ſteep Gnaut under inceſſant rains, and without the means of making fires, for the powder in the pouches was ſo wet, that it would not take fire, and they were obliged therefore to eat their rice raw. On their arrival at their cantonements, the number of ſick was incredible. Of the firſt company of artillery, but two were returned fit for duty; of the ſecond, there were four—and the reſt in the ſame proportion.—— There were more than 1700 European troops on the ſick liſt, and every one of them, almoſt ſick and well, ſtript of his neceſſaries, and without the means of procuring a ſupply.

Tippo Saib unites to the vigour of maſculine health and courage, a genius for warlike manœuvres, rarely to be met with—He is the General Greene of Aſia—Lord Cornwallis is brave and enterpriſing, but like another brave General in America, is *unlucky*.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 9.

We were lately amuſed with a publication, which appeared in the Baltimore papers of the 20th ult. addreſſed "to all farmers, millers and owners of veſſels in America," under the ſignature of "A friend to America," aſſerting, that "a contract had been paſſed at Cape-François, the 6th of December, for the ſupply of thirty thouſand barrels of ſuperfine flour, and fifteen thouſand fine ditto, between the Adminiſtration officers and Mr. Mombrais Geraud, at ten dollars for ſuperfine, and nine dollars for fine, &c."—In conſequence of the above mentioned publication, an eminent merchant of this city, who is connected in buſineſs with Mr. Geraud, having been waited on for the purpoſe of obtaining authentic information on the ſubject, he declared that "no ſuch contract had taken place."—— Other mercantile houſes, largely concerned in commerce with the Cape, have received letters from thence of different dates, between the 6th and 12th of December, which give no account of the pretended contract—ſo that it appears that the Printers of the Baltimore papers have been impoſed on by ſome perſon, who regardleſs of truth, wiſhed to promote his own, intereſt at the expenſe of others, or wantonly to do miſchief.

NEWPORT, February 25.

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NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST,
SAMUEL GIBBS.

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OBADIAH WILLIAMS,
Adminiſtrators to ſaid Eſtate.

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WILLIAM DAVIS,
JOHN GARDNER.

Newport, November 9, 1791.

LONDON.

During the time the late Mr. Townley was head Master of Merchant Taylor's School, one of his Boys wrote and recited the following Verses. The Theme given was a School, and to these verses, the master adjudged the Prize.

The SCHOOL.

TRACE Man through all his windings where you will,
Through all his windings Man's a School boy still;
The world, in which he flutters up and down,
Is but the School, a little larger grown.
Life's various Hornbook not yet got by heart,
The stripling enters eager on his part;
Mistaking, blundering, faultering, stopping—He
Is but an infant in life's A, B, C.
Nor taller, bigger, older, quite the Man,
A few small Rules he learns ('tis all he can)
His syntax still unlearn'd, he takes a wife,
Makes a False Concord, and is Flogg'd for life.
This Classic Dome has oft its Scholars seen,
Quite Superannuated at Nineteen.
Quite Superannuated at fourscore
The World its scholers sees and oft before!
In School who's now exalted, now sinks low;
Except one difference, and in Life 'tis so;
Men's chance in Life gives glory or disgrace;
In School we Win, before we claim our place.
If there through all our race one fix foot boy.
Who has not still his Hobby-horse and Toy?
Is there, who Truants not from Reason's side,
To ply his Toy, his Hobby-horse to ride?
Is there, who truants, but feels not the smart,
Whipt by that Rod—a self-condemning heart?
He who mistakes, and punish'd is in vain,
Incorrigibly dull, mistakes again:
Who leaves not wav'ring when corrected once,
Is, in the World, as well as School, a Dunce.
Wisdom's, like Lilly's Rules, who studies right,
By day must study, and again at night;
Who truoies thus, in Life shall peaceful pass,
Unwhipt, unchidden, through each various Class.
One Mistress rules and guides her giddy throng,
Deducing true from false, and right from wrong;
Teaches, by meeting evils, how to shun;
By victory lost, how victory may be won:
Her name's *Experience*; and in spite of Rules
The wise (without Her aid) are still but fools;
With her untaught, unread, in learning's page,
In Life's great Book, the Clown's a very Sage.
Let the feign'd School and School boy disappear,
Behold the Originals—behold them here;
—Here, where fair science, yet unsold'd to stray
Through native skies, and tempt the pathless way,
Treads cautious, yet certain step, though slow,
Learns with a guide, without a guide to go;
Till her bold wing a modest flight essays,
Not without fault, yet not without her praise.
Go search (to know what fruits her labour yield)
The Pulpit, Bar, the Cabinet and Field.
Hence all who shine, derive the power to shine,
The Hero, Legislator, or Divine.
Hence shone a Clive, by Classic history taught
To fight as Romans and as Grecians fought.
Hence, with the models of old worthies fir'd,
Each learnt to be himself what he admir'd.
Skill'd like themselves to make a nation wise,
Blest be the hands which taught these walls to rise;
Be ever blest, who, what *those* rais'd, renew,
And, to adorn past bounty, give like you.

Insensibility of the French Peasantry, with respect to rank and grandeur, before the late revolution gave them the feelings of men.

"THEY behold (says Mr. Necker) the ostentatious display of ranks with the coolest indifference; grandeur is so remote from their habitual ideas, that they accustom themselves to look upon it as the attribute of a few beings, of a species different from theirs; and as they return home to their cottages, under the pressure of a burthen they can hardly bear, they see those fiery courlers, who rapidly whirl the magnificent chariots of the rich and noble close by them, and view them with the same indifference as they contemplate those wandering planets over their heads, whose twinkling motion they just discern."

Different Customs of different Nations and Ages.

SO great the ignorance into which Europe was plunged for several centuries, that noblemen of the first rank could not write their own names. In England, that the nation might be inspired with a taste for study, a criminal who could read and write was pardoned. "Nobody (said fathers to their children) can forsee what will happen in life; one day it may be your fate to be condemned to the gallows; it is therefore of the highest importance to learn to read and write."

In public calamities, the Ethiopians sometimes made a general massacre of their Priests, saying. "Go and pray to the Gods a little nearer."

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

January 29, 1792.

THE Creditors of Joseph Borden, of Portsmouth, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holde. at Providence on the last Monday of February next, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Insolvent Act, passed in June, An D. 1756, should not be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

Mason, Malbone, & Co.

Have for Sale at their Store three Doors North of the Church-Lane, Thames-street, on the lowest Terms for Cash, Wholesale and Retail:

MADEIRA, Sherry, Port, Teneriff, Lisbon,	WINES,	Crockery Ware, Redwood, Copperas, Brimstone, Alum,
Brandy, Geneva, Jaimaca, West-India, New-England,	RUM,	Powder, Shot, Flints, Writing and wraping Paper,
London, American,	PORTER,	Coffee, Chocolate,
Loaf, Powdered, Muscovado,	SUGAR,	Pepper, Allspice, Ginger,
Hyson, Souchong, Bohea,	TEA,	Nutmegs, Mace, Soap,
Raisins, Cinnamon, Cinnamon Buds, Currants, Almonds,		Cotton Wool, Harry VIII Cards, &c. &c.

They have also a small Assortment of DRY GOODS and HARD WARE.

Newport, December 23, 1791.

To the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Newport and Places adjacent.

WERE I to leave this Town without thus publicly acknowledging the many Favours conferred upon me, I should be wanting in Duty to myself as well as Respect to you—Whatever has been deficient in me I beg you to impute to the Want of Abilities—be assured that I shall ever retain an exalted Sense of your Generosity—Accept my most hearty Thanks, and believe me to be with great Respect, and Esteem, your most obedient and humble Servant,

JOHN SLY.

As I intend to leave this Place by the 25th of March next, would be obliged to those I stand indebted to, to call and receive their Money; and those indebted to me I hope will not take ill when called upon for Payment, as I wish to settle my Affairs as soon as possible.

I have to dispose of a few BOOTS and SHOES, very low for Cash—Also a few Dozen of LASTS, which I believe are not inferior to any in London.

J. S.

Newport, February 18, 1792.

Newport, February 11, 1792.

WANTED, by a single Gentleman, ready furnished Lodgings, consisting of a Parlour, Bed-Chamber, Kitchen and two Garrets for Servants; or the Half of a House, but separate Kitchens—A Chaise-House and Stable will be required. Inquire of the Printer.

A Man Servant is wanted, that can wait at Table and take Care of a Horse,—a good Character will be required with him.

A general Assortment of FALL GOODS,

Just received by the last Ships, via New-York, and now selling

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, BY

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the Buck near the Red Market.

N. B. TOW CLOTH, CHEESE, FLAXSEED, and sundry other Kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in pay.

TO BE SOLD,

Ten Acres of Land, Part of

the well known Tillinghast Farm, laying in Middletown, about Two Miles from Newport, now in the Possession of James Chace. Inquire of SARAH TILLINGHAST, who is fully empowered to dispose of the same.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the 25th of March next,

A FARM in Little Compton, containing about 150 Acres, all enclosed with Stone-Wall, and divided into 33 Divisions with Stone, two good Dwelling-Houses, two Stables, two Orchards, and a Corn-House on the same, also a Run of Water which passes through the whole of said Land, and affords Plenty in the driest Season—Likewise several Out Lots will be sold, with or without the above Premises, by applying to

NATHANIEL SEARLE.

Little-Compton, December 22, 1791.

*** *To be sold, at the Post Office, The Laws of the United States, and Almanacks for 1792, of all Sorts printed in this State.*

Constant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Petersburg clean Hemp,
Russia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Oznaburgs,
Russia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarse Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass,
A Variety of Glass Ware,
Hart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest &c. &c.

Likewise MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogshead.

February 3, 1792.

CAPT. HENRY DAYTON requests the Officers and Soldiers, who late belonged to the State Regiment commanded by Col. WILLIAM BARTON, to call on him, at his Dwelling in Newport, Thames-street, to appoint an Agent in Order to obtain the Depreciation of their Pay.

Newport, February 11, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

BETWEEN One and Two Hundred Water and other House Lots, 30 by 100 Feet, at the Head of Ship Channel, on the West Side of Hudson's River, laid out in Acre Squares, East, West, North and South, the Streets crossing each other at right Angles, in a Town called New-Baltimore on elevated Ground; has a beautiful Prospect on, and over the River, in which to this Place may be carried 18 Feet of Water from New-York, which is 130 Miles, 15 above Hudson and 15 below Albany, and nearer to the vast western fertile Country than either, and will have a better and more direct Road on Account of Hills, and is backed with the finest of Timber for Ships Houses and Coopers, of any to be met with; good building and the best of Limestone, excellent Clay, good Water, with Wood as contiguous as can be wished.

Short Wharves reach the Channel, and neither they nor Vessels are eaten by Worms.

The Country abounds with Wheat and Flour, Corn, Rye, Oats, Honey, Meat of all Kinds, Peas, Beans, Potash, Flaxseed and Hemp, Sugar, extracted from the Maple Tree, both loaf and brown, equal to any imported, if properly manufactured. Forty Sail of Vessels are seen at once at this Place on the River, which, according to the American Geography, is one of the finest Rivers in the World, for its Ease of Access, Healthfulness of Climate, and Abundance of Exports, consequently is one of the best Stands for Trade, at this Day, to be met with on such easy Terms, and there is not one that can compare with it for natural Advantages.

Warrantee Deeds will be given of the above Lots.

Any Person inclining to Purchase may apply to the Subscriber, or leave their Names with John Dean, in New-York, Thomas Spencer, of Albany, James Nixon, of Hudson, or Capt. Sherman, of said New Baltimore,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Newport, 12th Month, 1791.

French School.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he intends opening his EVENING SCHOOL for teaching the

French Language,

on the first of November next, at his House on the Long-Wharf, provided Twelve Scholars offer, and continue his usual School in the Day Time—It will be open five Days in the Week, for both Sexes, and requests the Encouragement of those who are desirous of learning that polite and beneficial Language.

The Terms are Two Dollars Entrance, and One Dollar a Month for each Scholar.

He will also keep Boarding and Lodging for young Gentlemen from the Country.

WILLIAM ADANCOURT.

Newport, October 8, 1791.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

IN Virtue of a Resolution of the Hon. General Assembly that passed at their Session holden at South-Kingstown, on the last Monday of October, A. D. 1791, the Creditors of Elijah Cobb, of Portsmouth, in the County of Newport and State aforesaid, Physician, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at Providence on the last Monday in February next, then and there to shew Cause (if any they have) why the Petition of the said Elijah Cobb, praying for a Term of Time to pay his just Debts should not be granted. Witness,

H. SHERBURNE, D. Sec'ry.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN PEABODY, late of Newport, Husbandman, deceased, are requested to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to

WILLIAM PEABODY, Executor.

Newport, Feb. 8, 1792.

LONDON.

During the time the late Mr. Townley was head Master of Merchant Taylor's School, one of his Boys wrote and recited the following Verses. The Theme given was a School, and to these verses, the master adjudged the Prize.

The SCHOOL.

TRACE Man through all his windings where you will,
Through all his windings Man's a School boy still;
The world, in which he flutters up and down,
Is but the School, a little larger grown.
Life's various Hornbook not yet got by heart,
The stripling enters eager on his part;
Mistaking, blundering, faultering, stopping—He
Is but an infant in life's A, B, C.
Nor taller, bigger, older, quite the Man,
A few small Rules he learns ('tis all he can)
His syntax still unlearn'd, he takes a wife,
Makes a False Concord, and is Flogg'd for life.
This Classic Dome has oft its Scholars seen,
Quite Superannuated at Nineteen.
Quite Seperannuated at fourscore
The World its scholers sees and oft before!
In School who's now exalted, now sinks low;
Except one difference, and in Life 'tis so;
Men's chance in Life gives glory or disgrace;
In School we Win, before we claim our place.
If there through all our race one six foot boy.
Who has not still his Hobby-horse and Toy?
Is there, who Truants not from Reason's side,
To ply his Toy, his Hobby-horse to ride?
Is there, who truants, but feels not the smart,
Whipt by that Rod—a self-condemning heart?
He who mistakes, and punish'd is in vain,
Incorrigibly dull, mistakes again:
Who leaves not wav'ring when corrected once,
Is, in the World, as well as School, a Dunce.
Wisdom's, like Lilly's Rules, who studies right,
By day must study, and again at night;
Who studies thus, in Life shall peaceful pass,
Unwhipt, unchidden, through each various Class.
One Mistress rules and guides her giddy throng,
Deducing true from false, and right from wrong;
Teaches, by meeting evils, how to shun;
By victory lost, how victory may be won:
Her name's *Experience*; and in spite of Rules
The wise (without Her aid) are still but fools;
With her untaught, unread, in learning's page,
In Life's great Book, the Clown's a very Sage.
Let the feign'd School and School boy disappear,
Behold the Originals—behold them here;
—Here, where fair science, yet unskil'd to stray
Through native skies, and tempt the pathless way,
Treads cautious, yet certain step, though slow,
Learns with a guide, without a guide to go;
Till her bold wing a modest flight essays,
Not without fault, yet not without her praise.
Go search (to know what fruits her labour yield)
The Pulpit, Bar, the Cabinet and Field.
Hence all who shine, derive the power to shine,
The Hero, Legislator, or Divine.
Hence shone a Clive, by Classic history taught
To fight as Romans and as Grecians fought.
Hence, with the models of old worthies fir'd,
Each learnt to be himself what he admir'd.
Skill'd like themselves to make a nation wise,
Blest be the hands which taught these walls to rise;
Be ever blest, who, what *those* rais'd, renew,
And, to adorn past bounty, give like you.

Insensibility of the French Peasantry, with respect to rank and grandeur, before the late revolution gave them the feelings of men.

—"THEY behold (says Mr. Necker) the ostentatious display of ranks with the coolest indifference: grandeur is so remote from their habitual ideas, that they accustom themselves to look upon it as the attribute of a few beings, of a species different from theirs; and as they return home to their cottages, under the pressure of a burthen they can hardly bear, they see those fiery coursers, who rapidly whirl the magnificent chariots of the rich and noble close by them, and view them with the same indifference as they contemplate those wandering planets over their heads, whose twinkling motion they just discern."

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State of Rhode-Island, &c.

January 19, 1792.

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Jaimaca, West-India, New-England, RUM,
London, American, PORTER,
Loaf, Powdered, Muscovado, SUGAR,
Hyson, Souchong, Bohea, TEA,
Raisins,
Cinnamon,
Cinnamon Buds,
Currants,
Almonds,

Crockery Ware,
Redwood,
Copperas,
Brimstone,
Alum,
Powder,
Shot,
Flints,
Writing and wraping Paper,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Nutmegs,
Mace,
Soap,
Cotton Wool,
Harry VIII Cards, &c. &c.

They have also a small Assortment of DRY GOODS and HARD WARE.

Newport, December 23, 1791.

To the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Newport and Places adjacent.

WERE I to leave this Town without thus publicly acknowledging the many Favours conferred upon me, I should be wanting in Duty to myself as well as Respect to you—Whatever has been deficient in me I beg you to impute to the Want of Abilities—be assured that I shall ever retain an exalted Sense of your Generosity—Accept my most hearty Thanks, and believe me to be with great Respect, and Esteem, your most obedient and humble Servant,

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J. S.

Newport, February 18, 1792.

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Constant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Peterburg clean Hemp,
Russia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Oznaburg,
Russia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarse Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,

6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass,
A Variety of Glass Ware,
Hart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest &c. &c.

Likewise MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogshead.

February 3, 1792.

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